

# THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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## Proposed Utility Change Meets Strong Opposition

**Muncie Merchants Join In Appeal to Indiana General Service Co. for Keeping All Present Operations in This City Instead of Removing Accounting Division to Marion; Municipal Ownership Gets Attention Since Plans Were Made Public To Expand Outside of Muncie.**

The proposal to move a part of the Indiana General Service company offices in Muncie to our neighboring city of Marion has apparently aroused a great deal of sentiment among the local public. During the past week, the city administration headed by Mayor Ira Wilson, the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants Association have prepared and sent pleas to the utility heads in New York requesting their reconsideration of any plans which would lessen the personnel and diminish the business operations of that company in Muncie.

It has been stated that as high as 75 per cent of the total receipts to the Indiana General Service Co. comes from Muncie and our immediate vicinity. It is generally conceded that at least over one-half of such utility business is provided from this community and it is widely thought here that we are entitled to more assets of the company rather than a decrease in the local business operations. The proposed plan was to construct a new office building at Marion and to move the local accounting department to that city.

Local daily newspapers and civic organizations who displayed little interest a few years ago in municipal ownership of public utilities for Muncie have now either reversed their opinions or are using this method to influence the local private enterprise to change the proposal of moving any part of its present business operations from Muncie. There has been quite a following among local citizens in favor of city owned electric power and water plants for several years. Definite action was first taken nine years ago when former mayor George Dale proposed to purchase the water works but the lack of co-operation by the city council prevented this reality. The Indiana General Service Co. of Muncie is second only to Ball Bros. in the payment of property taxes in this city and county. It may be that the rapid increase of tax rates in Muncie during the past two years has had some effect with the proposal to move some of the local utility to Marion. Taxes have been an argument against municipal ownership since such plants are generally exempt from local property taxation. However, it may be considered that taxes are figured a part of the overhead by any and all public utilities and are included in the rates paid by consumers for service.

The amount of property taxes in favor of city owned electric power and water plants for several years. Definite action was first taken nine years ago when former mayor George Dale proposed to purchase the water works but the lack of co-operation by the city council prevented this reality. The Indiana General Service Co. of Muncie is second only to Ball Bros. in the payment of property taxes in this city and county. It may be that the rapid increase of tax rates in Muncie during the past two years has had some effect with the proposal to move some of the local utility to Marion. Taxes have been an argument against municipal ownership since such plants are generally exempt from local property taxation. However, it may be considered that taxes are figured a part of the overhead by any and all public utilities and are included in the rates paid by consumers for service.

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## SPECIAL JUDGES WANTED

Three weeks ago, thirty-one colored persons were arrested by local police in a raid on a downtown club room and charged with gambling. All the defendants plead not guilty and asked for a change of judge when arraigned in city court before Judge Frank B. Wilson. None of the cases have been tried to date although during the past week, Ray Clark, local attorney, was selected to serve on the bench at a first trial when the proprietor of the rooms will face the charges of keeping and maintaining a gambling establishment. No date for the trial has been set as yet.

During the past several years, the city budget has included an item appropriation of \$200 for use in payment of special judges who serve in city court. The regular payment to a special judge is ten dollars for each case. With all thirty-one of the raid victims requesting a change of judges the city administration is faced with the problem of hiring that many judges at \$10 per head with an allowance to be expended amounting to \$200 for the entire year.

It has been claimed that prosecutions against the gambling raid defendants have been slowed-up due to the lack of funds with which to hire special judges and it may be necessary to appropriate more money for this purpose before final disposition may be made with these cases. Since ten dollars is more than a city judge receives for a day's service on the bench, it would seem that a special judge could afford to spend a day in court for the usual fee.

It might also seem fair that one special judge could be named to hear several of the cases or perhaps all of them and by setting trial for more than one case each day, all the trials could be cleared from the docket at a lesser cost to the taxpayers than ten dollars per head. The results of these cases may determine future demands for a change of judge in city court and if such a practice is kept up the city court will become an expensive department of our civil city government.

It has been announced by the City of Muncie Housing Authority that a series of thirteen radio dramatizations will be presented over the local radio station, WLBC, beginning at 7:45 o'clock next Tuesday night, February 14th, which will be an educational program towards the movement of eliminating slum districts throughout the nation.

Both the city and county housing authorities have formulated plans for the construction of projects which would provide for the decent housing of numerous families at low-cost rentals and it is expected that actual building will begin as soon as weather conditions will permit. The projects are sponsored by the federal government under the United States Housing Authority Act and are self-liquidating enterprises. The city project includes the construction of 27 dwelling units while the county plans are to build 110 homes and one administration building.

It is hoped that the radio dramatizations which have been prepared by well known actors and directors and are to be broadcast by electrical transcription will help to advise the public as to the needs for housing projects and the necessity of slum clearances which is a long stride towards the eradication of crime, delinquency, death and disease.

## JOB PROSPECTS GROW BRIGHTER DURING FEB.

**41 Industries Normally Expand While Only Ten Decrease Employment**

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—The seasonal employment curve in Indiana begins its spring ascent in February and usually continues through June, Martin F. Carpenter, Indiana State Employment Service director, said today. He explained that during February 41 state industries normally expand employment 2 per cent or more, ten others usually decrease the number of their employees, and that the remaining 86 out of the 137 industries studied show little or no reaction to seasonal factors. "The winter employment slump usually experienced during November, December, and January was more than offset during the first two of these months by more than seasonal factors," Mr. Carpenter said. "Net gains in both November and December were shown by our tabulations of employment and pay roll reports. The January survey is not yet completed but it is hardly possible that the contra-seasonal upswing will continue for the third successive month."

"Signs of spring become apparent in February when painters and decorators begin signing contracts, when fertilizer plants call men back to work, and when production is stepped up slightly in ice and ice cream plants. Makers of toys, sporting goods, and other recreational equipment for outdoor use also normally expand employment in February."

"Industries which normally reach the peak of their employment curve in February include: automobiles and auto parts; leather; smelting and refining; wire and wirework. Industries where job opportunities usually are scarce in February because employment is at the year's lowest ebb include: all construction; paving material production; plumbing and steam fitting; sheet metal work and roofing; oil, gas, and water (drilling or producing); metal work; wholesale trade; fur goods; hotels; and cleaning and dyeing."

The 41 industrial lines in which employment increases during February are:

General contracting; painting and decorating; paints and varnishes; lighting equipment; lamps and reflectors; silverware and plated ware; stamped and enameled ware; wirework; non-ferrous metal alloys; tin, brass, bronze, and copper products; foundry and machine shop products; cars (electric and steam railroad); stoves and furnaces; steam and hot water heating apparatus; engines, turbines, etc.; furniture; lumber and its products; toys and games; quarrying and non-metallic mining; stone; lime; fertilizers; glass; pottery; textiles; dyeing and finishing (textiles); silk and rayon goods; women's clothing; men's clothing; shirts and collars; buttons; boots and shoes (cut stock and findings); boots and shoes; tires and inner tubes; tobacco; cigars and cigarettes; soap; ice manufacture; ice cream; canned and dried vegetables.

The lines which normally decrease employment in February include: Street, road, and sewer construction; paving material; brick, stone, and cement construction; sheet metal work and roofing; plumbing and steam fitting; electrical machinery; radios and phonographs; meat packing; dyeing and cleaning; and rubber boots and shoes.

**VALUE OF RARE VIOLIN LEARNED BY ACCIDENT**  
Cristfield, Md.—When a stranger offered William A. Sterling \$300 for the old violin on which he had been playing for 40 years, he became curious as to its value and had the instrument revalued.

The technician who did the work discovered an inscription on the inside of the violin showing that it had been made in 1682 by Paolo Maggini, famous Italian master, who died after making only a limited number of instruments.

## Highlights of Indiana Legislature—Past Week

By WALTER A. SHEAD.

With only five bills passed in both houses out of more than 650 introduced to date, the 71st General Assembly faces the worst legislative jam in political history, it appeared today.

Several pieces of "must" legislation are on the program in so far as the administration of Gov. M. Clifford Townsend is concerned. The list includes a primary law, alcoholic beverage reform, reduction of auto license plate fees, a truck weight tax of some kind, and correction of inequalities in the gross income tax law.

Some of this legislation has not even been introduced, but all will be rushed as soon as the proper legislation can be drawn up.

**No New Taxes Expected.**

Judging from events of the past few days there is every reason to believe now that there will be no additional taxes enacted by the General Assembly. There is every likelihood that there will be no increase in the tax on beer and liquor, and judging from indications, those in charge of the budget have a more optimistic outlook on the condition of the state finances than they did several days ago. With the cuts already made in the proposed budget, one official who has been working with the budget committee made the prediction that based on present revenues, there will be a five million dollar balance in the state treasury on Jan. 1, 1941, in spite of the talk of deficits to the contrary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—"The elephant outside" was the thundering challenge hurled by Representative Ed Stein, of Bloomfield, Democratic Floor Leader of the House of Representatives Monday.

"If you'll quit playing politics, we'll go along with you and get some work done here. As long as you play politics we'll fight you every step of the way. You may have a majority, but that don't mean you have control of this House," the Democratic Floor Leader shouted, as he tangled in a verbal battle with Representative H. H. Evans of New Castle, the Republican Floor Leader.

The political flurry came during consideration of a resolution introduced by Representative George Wolfe, Democrat of Peru, seeking a non-partisan committee of 12 members of the House, one from each Congressional District, to be named by the Speaker to draft an alcoholic beverage control bill.

Representative Evans, the Republican Floor Leader, countered, with a threat to hold up passage of the biennial appropriation bill and even went so far as to threaten to throw the Assembly into a special session unless the Democrats agreed to permit them to pass some of their platform measures.

Representative Ed Stein retaliated with the assertion "If you are really interested in getting some work done here you will keep that Republican elephant tied up and not turn him loose here every day. I'll admit that Fifty-one Club of yours is the tightest organization I ever saw, but a majority in this House does not mean control, for there is a vast difference."

The Democratic Floor Leader put the Republican Floor Leader

on the spot when he dared him to admit he was opposed to the Republican Platform Liquor Control Bill now pending. Representative Evans refused to answer, but placed himself on record a few minutes later during the morning, when he introduced a liquor bill of his own, which is simply a copy of the old Nicholson Local Option Law which was in force in Indiana prior to prohibition.

By the narrow squeak of 24 to 22 pro-labor sentiment in the Senate saved the 1937 Full Crew Law. On a roll call, the vote was on the minority report of the labor committee which called for indefinite postponement of the measure introduced by Senator Claude McBride, Democrat of Jeffersonville, to repeal the highly controversial Full Crew Law.

Senator McBride, speaking against the committee report, was full of iron grey hair thrown back, and using his fists for emphasis, made an eloquent appeal to save his bill. His speech was an old fashioned jury plea and included the sentimental appeal to save the women, children and orphans, who might hold railroad bonds or might hold insurance policies in companies which might be dragged down by railroad receiverships. A motion by Senator Jacob Weiss of Indianapolis to put a parliamentary clincher on consideration of the measure was defeated almost unanimously, and since the committee report was not defeated by a constitutional majority of 26 votes, it may be brought up again in this session. And, following the battle, a significant gleam in Senator McBride's eye indicated that this is just what he wanted.

Almost a solid Republican delegation voted against labor on the bill, Senator William Jenner, Republican Floor Leader was absent and Senator Walter Beardsley, Republican, Elkhart, Manufacturer, voted with 23 Democrats in favor of labor. Three other Democrats were absent.

Democratic Senators, Monday afternoon, agreed on the procedure regarding two highly controversial subjects. First, they agreed to consider the Hardy Liquor Control Measure now in Senate Committee, amend it to the satisfaction of a majority of the Democratic Senators and rush it through the Senate as a satisfactory solution likely will include abolishment of the present importer system, maintaining control over the number of wholesale beer dealers by limiting them to one for each 20,000 population as under the present law, but throwing competition among the wholesalers on a state wide basis, providing for an appeal from revocation of licenses or failure to renew licenses to the court of Marion County, and permitting wholesalers to sell to one another.

The other controversial measure is the Direct Primary law. It was agreed to report the Primary bill introduced by Senator John Bright Webb of Indianapolis out immediately and to amend it on the Floor to include only the Governorship and the United States Senatorship in a direct primary based on a majority of the votes cast.

The Democratic senatorial belief, 75 (Continued on Page Four)

## EDITORIAL BANQUET FEB. 11 WILL BE GAY AND COLORFUL

The Democratic editorial dinner in Indianapolis Saturday night, Feb. 11, will be a gay, colorful political event, offering many new, enjoyable features for the 800 persons expected to be present.

The scene of the banquet, the Riley room of the Claypool hotel, will be brilliantly decorated with flags and bunting. On the walls will hang large tinted portraits of President Roosevelt, Governor Townsend, High Commissioner McNutt and Senators Van Nuys and Minton.

Feast decorations will hang from the mezzanine floor in the lobby. Ray E. Smith, general chairman, announced that the tables would be decorated this year for the first time. He said that a souvenir which every Democrat will appreciate and cherish will be at every place. The printed programs, he added, would not follow convention, but would be "startlingly different."

Even the principal speaker will fit into the mood of gaiety and color. He is A. B. (Happy) Chandler, Governor of Kentucky, whose smile is personality plus and who injects humor and witticisms into his speeches. With him will be his wife who "carried on" for him last summer when poison illness prevented him from filling his speaking itinerary. Chandler was campaigning for the U. S. Senatorial nomination against Senator Alben W. Barkley. Another "different" note will be the music. While the courses are being served, beautiful Ruth Noller, one of the "Piano Twins" of WFPM, will play at an electric organ. She will sit on a platform high enough to be seen from all parts of the room. Jack Berry's 10-piece band, featuring Jeanette Dunham, soloist, will play for dancing from 10:30 p. m. to 1:30 a. m.

The first state-wide gathering of Democrats since the 1938 election, the banquet is expected to have political significance. It will be a rallying point of Democratic forces for the all-important campaign of 1940.

Frank G. Thompson, chairman of the ticket committee, announced that 650 persons can be accommodated in the Riley room and 150 more can be served at tables on the mezzanine floor near doors to the Riley room. All will be able to see, and a public address system will enable all to hear the program.

Tables will be reserved for the 100 members of the Democratic Editorial Association, I. D. E. A. past presidents, and working press, but it will be "first come, first served" when doors open at 6 o'clock, Thompson asserted.

It is expected that a large representative group of Democrats from Muncie and Delaware County will attend.

**TIME SCHEDULE**

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11**  
2:30 p. m.—Business meeting of editorial association, Assembly room, Claypool hotel.  
3 to 4:30 p. m.—Tea and reception for Democratic women, Claypool parlors.  
6 p. m.—Doors to Riley room will open.  
6:30 p. m.—Serving of banquet will begin.  
8:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Broadcast over WIRE, Indianapolis.  
10:30 to 1:30 a. m.—Dancing, Riley room, Jack Berry's orchestra.

## County Project Plans 110 Low-rental Homes

### REPORT SHOWS CORN GROWERS PROFITED IN '38

**Income 20 Pct. Greater Than In 1937 For Only One Crop**

Washington, Feb. 10.—Midwest farmers last year pocketed a 20 per cent increase from the cash sale of corn, while farmers for the nation as a whole reported cash income 12 per cent below 1937, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Cash income from the sale of corn last year amounted to \$271,657,000, compared with \$221,757,000, in 1937, an increase of \$50,000,000. That did not take into account corn fed to livestock and marketed "on the hoof."

Illinois farmers sold \$95,613,000 worth of corn in 1938, compared with \$88,331,000 in 1937, while Iowa farmers increased their cash corn income from \$30,565,000 in 1937 to \$70,298,000 in 1938. In Indiana the increase was from \$16,889,000 to \$19,681,000.

Heaviest losses from the sale of crops was suffered by wheat and cotton growers. The national income from wheat dropped from \$602,971,000 in 1937 to \$432,691,000 in 1938, and for cotton and cottonseed from \$883,776,000 to \$667,235,000.

Kansas farmers took a "cut" of nearly 40 per cent in income from wheat, the reduction being from \$119,831,000 in 1937 to \$74,830,000 in 1938. Missouri wheat growers' income declined from \$24,373,000 in 1937 to \$14,497,000. Ohio wheat income was reduced from \$29,660,000 to \$18,429,000.

Among the cotton states, Texas growers cashed in \$11,608,000 compared with \$24,425,000 in 1937 to \$15,541,000 in 1938. Mississippi cash income from cotton declined from \$122,167,000 to \$106,249,000 and Georgia from \$73,764,000 to \$46,230,000.

Income in 1938, compared with 1937, from other principal crops included: Oats, \$11,608,000 compared with \$66,126,000; barley, \$37,586,000 compared with \$42,507,000; tobacco, \$294,063,000 compared with \$42,507,000; tobacco, \$294,063,000 compared with \$318,305,000; potatoes, \$136,109,000 compared with \$139,200,000; truck crops, \$318,176,000 compared with \$360,000,000; citrus fruits, \$30,879,000 compared with \$139,200,000; apples, \$92,231,000 compared with \$108,140,000.

The decline in cash income from livestock and livestock products was smaller than for crops. Stockmen sold meat animals valued at \$1,892,443,000 last year compared with \$2,039,211,000 in 1937.

**MANY LOCAL CITIZENS ARE VACATIONING IN FLORIDA**

A news dispatch from St. Petersburg, Fla., gives a long list of Muncie people who are guests there.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 5.—Among the recent arrivals from Muncie, Indiana, who are enjoying their initial visit in the Sunshine City are Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Borkin, North Elm St.; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Harris, West Howard St.; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll M. Norris, Riverside Ave.; Mr. and Mrs. George Rabus, South Mound St.; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Rawlins; Mr. and Mrs. Dell C. Sipe, North McKinley Ave.; Mrs. A. M. Stahly, West Main St.; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Stahly, East Chase St.; and Mrs. Robert E. Turner, RFD.

Others returning recently to reopen their winter homes are Mrs. Fred W. Heath, East Adams St.; Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Post, North Walnut St.; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hawkins; Mr. and Mrs. Rea Riggs, RFD.; Mrs. Miriam Shideler, RFD.; Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Trent, West Howard St.; Mrs. Isabel VanWinkle; Mrs. Eugene Vabert, East Main St.; Mrs. Alfred J. Wilson, and Wilford W. Wingate, Patterson Block.

**BROTHERS BOXING RIVALS**

Lawton, Okla.—The old story of "brother against brother" may be revived here. Vincent Myers had been thought just the man for the waterweight entry on the Cameron college boxing team until his brother Melvin "Hawkeye" Myers enrolled. Melvin is attempting to make the 147-pound class. It may be Myers vs. Myers.

**WIDOW HAS 126 DESCENDANTS**

Watertown, N. Y.—When Mrs. Margaret Kellar Gault, 93-year-old widow, died, she had 126 surviving descendants. Twice-married Mrs. Gault was survived by 11 children, 75 grand-children and 40 great grandchildren.

**Construction Expected to Begin as Soon as Weather Will Permit on Proposed Site Bordering Southeast Limits of City; Housing Program Expected to Help Reduce Crime, Disease and Unsanitary living conditions; County Authority Opens Offices on Third Floor of Johnson Building.**

The Delaware county housing authority which was organized two years ago for the purpose of sponsoring low-cost rental housing projects within the county but outside the city limits of Muncie plans to begin building 111 construction units as soon as weather conditions will permit. The project is very similar to the program also expected to begin soon by the city housing authority within our city limits. The county site as now included in the plans is a 79.09 acre tract of land located south of Sixteenth street and east of Meeker avenue bordering the city limits of Muncie.

The land is now owned by Loan Franklin and is proposed to be purchased at a cost of \$300 per acre. At present the area of construction for the project would occupy 13.64 acres and would consist of 24 dwellings with three and one-half rooms each, 70 homes with 4 1-2 rooms, 16 houses with 5 1-2 rooms, and an administration building. The allotment of federal funds which will provide for 90 per cent of the total construction costs of the completed project amounts to \$427,000 of which \$48,000 has already been advanced to the local authority and is on deposit with the Merchants Trust and Savings Co. of this city.

The entire costs to complete the project has been limited to \$522,000 which includes a ten percent increase allowance for the purpose of assuring a sufficient amount of funds for completion. The improvement costs are estimated at \$332,369. The land will amount to an expenditure of nearly \$24,000. In addition to these costs must be added architect's fees and administration expenses by the authority until the project is finished. The building costs are also restricted to \$1,000 per room.

The prepared plans as now drawn provide for a part of the group of houses to be constructed as double dwellings with a dividing wall to serve for two homes. Other houses will be individual structures built with concrete blocks or other materials which will serve to prevent rapid depreciation. It is estimated by the authority that rentals will amount to \$4.20 per room each month which includes all utility services except for heating. No basements will be supplied to any of the homes and heating facilities must be by stoves burning coal although it is stated that there is a possibility for some houses to be heated with natural gas fuel since several such gas wells are located on the proposed property.

The above estimated scale would make 3 1-2 rooms rent at \$15.05 per month, a 4 1-2 room dwelling rent at \$19.35, and the larger homes consisting of 5 1-2 rooms rent at \$24.65 per month with utility service furnished. Families with incomes more than five times the amount of rental paid each month will not be permitted to occupy the homes. The entire project must not be operated for profit but shall be so administered as to be self liquidating over a period of sixty years.

The United States Housing Authority Act provides for the raising of local funds with which to complete such projects which the total costs may be done by the could amount to ten percent of

(Continued on Page Four)

## PARALYSIS FUND HELPED

The local President's Birthday Celebration committee received a check Thursday from Otto, Carmichael of Muncie who is vacationing in Boca Raton, Florida. The amount of the contribution was \$300 which included payment of \$250.50 for gift tickets to the benefit basketball game held at the North Walnut street fieldhouse, January 26th, used by 501 members of several youth organizations of this city and the balance an additional donation to the cause of fighting infantile paralysis.

Instead of the annual birthday ball held each year in Muncie during the past six years in celebration of the President's birthday and for the purpose of raising funds with which to help conquer the dreaded disease of infantile paralysis throughout the nation, the committee with co-operation of local school officials sponsored a benefit basketball game. The game was played the night of January 26th between teams representing ex-Bearcats and the Ball State ex-Cardinals. The latter team won the game, 40 to 33.

Mr. Carmichael who desired to assist in the local campaign offered to purchase tickets to the benefit game for all boys and girls that were affiliated with several youth organizations of this community and who would enjoy attending the program. The tickets were distributed among the boy and girl scouts, boys club, the St. Mary's Catholic Youth Organization and the St. Lawrence CYO. The generous offer and contribution by Mr. Carmichael served to double the other receipts from the campaign and furnished entertainment to 501 of our local youth who witnessed the basketball game.

Actual receipts from other admissions to the game amounted to \$273.00 and confectionery profits together with the \$300 check received Thursday should swell the total fund to approximately \$600. One-half this amount will remain in a local trust fund to be used to help victims of infantile paralysis in this community while the other 50% will be sent to the National Foundation organized to battle against the spread of this disease in all parts of the nation.

A detailed final report of the local campaign results is being compiled by school officials and the same will be turned over to state senator Marker Sunderland, who was named as chairman of the local drive. Otto Carmichael is to be highly commended for his interest taken in the movement for stamping out infantile paralysis and his contribution to the local campaign so that Muncie might be represented in the annual charitable drive throughout the United States.

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LEGISLATIVE  
—NEWS—

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—The Senate Committee investigating school text book adoptions today agreed to call in representatives of seven organizations concerned with the schools and ask them for recommendations concerning methods now employed by the State Board of Education in the adoption of text books.

These organizations include, City School Superintendents, County School Superintendents, the Indiana State Teachers Association, the School Men's Club, the School Women's Club, and the Institutions of higher education.

It appears likely that as a result of investigation by the Senate Committee thus far, a recommendation will be made to the General Assembly urging adoption of the multiple system of school book adoption, instead of single system which now prevails in grade school selections, and a more general use of the rental system throughout the state.

Insofar as discovering any graft, corruption, or misdoing in connection with adoption, the State Board of Education has been given a clean bill of health.

Republicans, of course, who instituted the investigation, had hoped to uncover some wrongdoing and insofar as any credit to the Republican party is concerned, the probe has been a "dud."

Doctor Lemuel A. Pittenger, president of Ball State Teachers College at Muncie, and, who, by the way, was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives for 6 years, was a witness before the committee Tuesday afternoon and by his testimony absolved the State Board from any suspicion, although he admitted his politics was Republican.

No one is prepared to predict whether the multiple adoption, by which several books will be made available and local school authorities may take their pick, will be cheaper to school patrons than the present single adoption method. As a matter of fact, the multiple system is now in use in the high schools, and in a great many instances it was admitted before the committee that several texts were selected for use of high school students instead of one. It further was admitted that even under the single adoption system in grade schools, local school officials who were not in sympathy with the text book adopted voted, to comply with the law, buy a few of the adopted books and then supplement their text with purchases of other books to their own liking.

The rental system for school books was enacted into law by the 1937 session of the General Assembly and is in use in a great many sections of the state. Signal success with this system has been met in the South Bend schools where the system has been in effect several years.

According to the testimony of Senator Walter Arnold, of South Bend, the school books are purchased by the school corporation and by agreement with the book companies, payment is made on the installment plan over a period of about five years, which is considered the life of a school book.

The Senator testified that under the rental system a small profit was made by the school corporations in that they collected approximately 25 per cent over the cost of the book, the extra 25 per cent being used for renovation and rebinding. The ability of the school corporation, however, to buy at wholesale makes the cost of the rental system much less than outright purchase by school patrons.

Governor M. Clifford Townsend frankly told leaders, but Republicans and Democrats, of the Indiana General Assembly that he was averse to the introduction of a rental appropriation bill which would unbalance the budget and which calls for expenditures of approximately \$12,000,000 more than the state's estimated income for the next two years.

The Governor made it plain that his administration could coast along on the balances now in the state treasury and still have three quarters of a million dollars balance left at the end of the fiscal year in 1941, but that he did not believe it either a matter of good business or the statesman like thing to do to present the next administration with an empty treasury.

He frankly invited the Republicans in both House and Senate to offer suggestions for meeting the tremendous increased drain on the state revenues by reason of assumption of expenditures which formerly were made by the local communities.

The states financial picture is this: As of July 1, 1938 there was a balance of \$24,000,000 in the state treasury, all of which has been earmarked for specific purposes. By reason of the increase of the payment of teachers salaries by the state from \$500 to \$700 per teacher, an additional \$4,000,000 was saddled on the state and by the reduction in the age limit from 70 to 65 years under the old age assistance act, another \$2,000,000 was added to the state's cost, making a total of \$6,000,000 additional cost spent between July 1 and January 1, 1938, and leaving a balance in the state treasury as of

December 30, 1938 of \$19,270,244.53.

Out of this sum, however, some \$15,000,000 has been earmarked, including the appropriation by the special session of 1938 of \$5,329,000 for the state's building program, the payment of \$2,000,000 to the counties to help meet their 20 per cent of the public welfare payments, a payment of \$701,000, enacted by the 1937 legislature, as refunds to non-residents on inheritance tax collections, and additional institutional maintenance caused by the new construction and equipment in the building program.

Thus, during 1938 alone, there was added to the drain on the state revenue more than \$15,000,000, \$8,000,000 of which was returned to local communities and about \$6,000,000 of which was the result of the state building program. In spite of this, \$15,000,000 increase in costs, the tentative budget for the next biennium is only \$4,000,000 more than the 1937 budget. The budget committee has paired about \$2,400,000 from requests from departmental heads and on top of that, has greatly slashed departmental expenditures.

The total budget for the two-year period as now written and which, by the way, is only tentative, is \$82,500,000. For the year ending June 30, 1939, the expenditure of \$41,750,000 as compared to an estimated revenue of \$34,049,000, while the budget for the year of 1940-41 calls for expenditures of \$40,855,000 as compared to an estimated revenue of \$35,330,000. So it can readily be seen there is an approximate expenditure of \$82,500,000 as compared to an estimated revenue of about \$70,000,000, or a deficit as between outgo and income of some \$12,000,000.

There are two ways to meet this deficit, of course. One is to further decrease the drain on the state revenues and the other is to tax new fields of revenue. The Governor has already proposed a 10 per cent reduction in administrative costs in salaries or personnel throughout the entire state departments with exception of the benevolent institutions. This will mean a reduction of a little less than a million dollars. Then there is proposed a 10 per cent reduction upon the salaries paid to teachers which will amount to \$70, or a total of about \$1,400,000. This 10 per cent reduction, which was proposed by the Governor and Democratic leaders in the House and Senate several days ago, is believed to have the support of the Republican leadership, and there has been proposed a 2 cent tax on cigarettes which will raise approximately three and one-half million dollars. Had it not been for the farthest vision of both Governor Paul V. McNutt and Governor Townsend in building up a balance to meet the anticipated costs of public welfare and the teachers salaries, Indiana would have been bankrupt two years ago. And it is this far-sightedness which has saved the tax payers some \$50,000,000 in property tax reduction and has kept the credit of the state good and at the same time provided for the millions of dollars payments under the social security program.

It was understood Republicans agreed with the Governor that the appropriation bill should not be introduced until a method had first been agreed upon to balance the budget.

KEYLESS DEVICE  
LOCKS THE DOOR

New Orleans.—No more stabbing at a darkened key hole for Edmond Michael. He has invented and patented a door lock which he says does away with this inconvenience.

The mustachioed, middle-aged Frenchman's lock is operated by electricity. How? That's a secret.

To lock a door equipped with his keyless lock, Michael gives the handle a smart rap. This releases the lock mechanism.

To open the locked door, The combination is set on a switch-board inside the house, containing eight numbered plugs. The combination can be changed by resetting the plugs.

"You can open the front door from your bedroom by pressing the proper combination buttons on another push button dial," the inventor explained.

Another feature of his lock is an alarm system which sounds when ever anyone presses the wrong combination of button on the door.

"If you don't want to be disturbed, just cut off the current operating the lock," Michael suggested.

About five years ago, Michael's wife was ill and very nervous. At nights she locked the door and placed a chair under the knob. That seemed like a lot of trouble to him.

His lock is the result. The inventor believes his lock will be invaluable to institutions such as banks, prisons, public buildings, storage vaults and in theaters.

According to Michael, several federal agencies are interested in the lock. Four patents have been issued to him on the invention.

"They will be given a demonstration in the near future," Michael promised.

Nearly 600,000 trees have been planted in Trinidad's new teak forests.



Jitterbugs, Glamour girls, and other worthless folks.

The Federal government owns about 394,657,721 acres.

CCC boys will no longer wear the same colored uniforms that our soldiers wear. As fast as the old stock of drab uniforms run out the boys will be given uniforms of a spruce green color.

We have had more requests for recommendations, references etc., in the month of January than all during the year of 1938. From all appearances there must be many new jobs and positions opening up.

The days of gold mining in the United States are not over. Last year was the biggest gold producing year in our history. United States and her possessions produced about \$177,000,000 in gold in 1938.

The Dionne Quintuplets will not be exhibited at the New York World's Fair this summer, according to a decision recently rendered by their board of guardians. These five little sisters had been guaranteed \$100,000 for such an appearance.

It is no longer a question of whether or not there will soon be another world war; the only question about it is just when. There is nothing less than a free-for-all that will satisfy Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Lake Mead is the largest man-made body of water on earth. It lies behind Boulder Dam on the Colorado River. It has had the water pouring into it now for four years and covers thousands of acres.

The Golden Gate International Exposition (California's World's Fair) will open February 18th. The New York World's Fair will open April 30th. It is 90 per cent complete and the daily pay roll now amounts to about \$75,000.

This country expects to be host to considerable European royalty this summer. Included among the royal visitors expected will be King Zog of Albania and the King and Queen of England.

The United States leads the other countries in her 1938 increase in unemployment. Eleven of the 24 countries surveyed by the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, had less unemployed while thirteen of these countries were worse off in that respect than in 1937. Relief workers in the United States are classified as jobless in such reports.

President Roosevelt made all of those with registered government bonds squirm and wiggle last week when he suggested a tax on the interest from all U. S. bonds. If there becomes a law like this there will be one tax at least that can not be dodged.

There is at least one model Union affiliated with the A. F. of L. It is Chicago Local No. 1 Professional Models Union. As far as we know, "The Old Maids" is the group left unorganized.

Nine persons shared in the \$21,500 reward for the Lindbergh baby kidnapping. The Negro, William J. Allen, who actually found the baby, got \$5,000. He put on a few parties and celebrated and is back laboring again.

And, that's gratitude! Fifty-two-year-old Mrs. Stella Kronberg of Detroit, Michigan, rescued a dog from the floating ice in Rouge River. The dog bit Mrs. Kronberg on the cheek and she died recently in a Detroit hospital; a victim of rabies.

"When it comes to buying shares in the mines of earth, May I join the millionaires Who are rich in mithr. Let me have a heavy stake In fresh mountain air—I will promise now to take All that you can spare."

YEAR'S PENNY SAVINGS  
ADD UP TO \$2,000

Danbury, Conn.—Harley Silkman was curious to know how many pennies he could save in one year.

Bank clerks were a bit startled when he dumped 22,000 of them on the counter and received a credit of \$220 to his account. Because only two of the Lincoln head pennies were issued in 1932, Silkman felt disappointed he could not complete the series which began in 1909.

Salvadore will produce nearly 1,000,000 bags of coffee in the next 12 months.

Czecho-Slovakia has lifted its ban on curb trading in stocks.

Nearly 25,000 tons of sulphur will be produced in Chile this year.

LIBEL REVISION  
UP IN ENGLAND

London.—After English newspapers for years have been targets for legal actions made possible by the present libel law, a move is being made to end the "racketeering."

The move takes the form of the Law of Libel (amendment) bill, a measure promoted by private members to amend the law relating to libel and slander, which is sponsored by the Empire Press Union in association with A. P. Herbert, the author, who sponsored the new English divorce law. There are hopes that this bill may provide a model on which a common law of libel and slander for the whole Empire can be established.

It is proposed to limit the liability of writers, publishers and any other defendants in actions for libel to cases where there has been wrongful intent or negligence. The liability of persons such as news agents and booksellers who distribute publications which may contain the libel or ought to be known to be of a character likely to contain libel.

An important provision of the bill is that a plaintiff in an action for libel or slander shall not be entitled to general damages unless he gives oral evidence that his reputation has suffered or may suffer, thus giving counsel for the defendant—which might prove more damaging for the plaintiff than the libel he alleges.

It also is provided that a plaintiff in an action for libel or slander shall not recover more costs than damages, unless the judge makes an order to the contrary.

A clause of the bill extends protection given by a section of the Law of Libel Amendment Act, 1888, to newspaper reports of proceedings of certain specified bodies and persons so that it shall apply to "newspaper reports of all proceedings, such as those of tribunals under various modern statutes, to which the public is admitted, and to copies of documents to which the public has access, when such reports are in the public interest."

The next clause extends the protection given by the same section of the act to newspaper reports of meetings of public companies. Another provision of the bill abolishes the distinction between written and spoken defamation as regards the necessity of proving special damage.

TRENDS OF TIME  
IRK ABE PICKUS

Cleveland, O.—Abe Pickus, the little World War veteran who thinks war is unnecessary and tells the world leaders how to run things, is on the "warpath."

He thinks the situation in Europe is getting to the point where somebody must do something about it—peacefully. Pickus hates war, and he doesn't spare dollars in telephoning and telegraphing government heads to give them advice.

Recently, he got so disturbed about British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "peace within our time" policy that he tried to reach the prime minister by telephone.

Talked to Secretary

But Chamberlain wasn't interested enough to listen to Pickus' opinion and turned over the 'phone to a secretary.

"I told him (the secretary)," Pickus reported, "that I had just got back from a survey of Ohio, Michigan, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, West Virginia and Kansas and that more than 99 per cent of our people are against our supplying 54 per cent of the ammunition to kill people in China. They are also against Franco."

"I told him the American people don't believe Chamberlain is sincere," Pickus said.

Bpt Chamberlain's secretary apparently wasn't interested in Pickus, whom he knew, no doubt, because Pickus has talked to members of Chamberlain's staff before.

"I don't want to listen," the secretary told Pickus, who reported this displeased him a good deal.

Sure, He Listened

"What do you mean, you don't want to listen?" demanded Pickus. "In 1918, when you were nearly hiked, I was over in France helping you fight."

Pickus beamed as he told of it. "He listened, all right," he said. "Pickus, who directs an oil company when he isn't surveying the foreign situation, said he is going to go to Washington and tell Congress what he learned 'in cities, in villages and gasoline stations, talking to everybody I came across.'"

"No kidding," he snapped. "I'm on the warpath."

His latest trek down the warpath—through transatlantic telephone wires—cost him \$72.

TAILOR, 101, STILL SEWS

Cleveland, O.—John Wagner, tailor, has celebrated his 101st birthday, but he still sews on, as he has for the past 80 years. The centenarian began his tailoring career in Prussia and has not yet learned to speak English. His eyes are as "good as ever," and he sews on odd bits of clothing about the house.

'Coronation Scot' to Cross Atlantic;  
De Luxe Train to Visit 38 Cities

London.—Cocktails can be ordered by telephone while the scarlet and gold streamlined Coronation Scot train is racing at 114 miles an hour. This is the train that will be exhibited at the New York World's Fair.

Fitted with a huge brass bell, powerful headlight and cowcatcher to conform to American regulations, the 426-ton train will make a 3,121-mile tour of the United States. It will visit 38 cities before being placed on exhibition at the fair from April 30 to Oct. 31. The train is due at Baltimore on March 21, aboard the S. S. Belpamela.

When the president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, Lord Stamp, proposed the toast of the men who built the Coronation Scot and those who are to take it on its tour at a luncheon, he described the train as the "Queen Mary of the Iron Road."

First Class 3 Cents a Mile

The train has been driven down to Southampton, complete with notices explaining that passengers may do the "round trip" from Euston to Glasgow and back, a distance of 803 miles, for 3 cents a mile, first class.

At Southampton cranes will hoist one coach at a time aboard the Belpamela, and they will stay on deck. The locomotive, which weighs more than 164 tons and carries 4,000 gallons of water and 10 tons of coal, will be made fast in the hold.

The coaches have been specially built, but the locomotive which was built at Crewe in 1937, has been used in routine service here.

All the corridor coaches are paneled in British or Empire wood and each passenger may ring up the chef in his bakelite paneled kitchen and order a beef steak or corn on the cob, or call the bar and ask for a mint julep.

Club Salon Luxurious

There also is a club salon in which passengers can lounge in comfortable upholstered chairs, placed at the angle that best suits the passenger, with feet resting on hassocks.

The curtains are of rough material, with scenes of London Town woven in them. Fine metal grilles diffuse the lighting, and there are electric wall fires in some of the coaches. Swivel chairs on solid stems in one lounge suggest the salon of a liner.

The driver of the train is Fred Bishop, a 57-year-old bachelor who has as a fireman, John McKinnon Carswell, a four Scot. The master mechanic is Frederick A. Soden, foreman in the erecting shops at Crewe.

Output Larger  
for Africa and  
Europe Wines

Rome.—With an output of 4,638,000,000 gallons, wine production in the Northern Hemisphere for 1938 was almost equal to the last five-year average of 1933-36, according to the International Institute of Agriculture.

The report further points out that this year's output exceeds the 1937 figure by 264,000,000 gallons. Last year's production figure was 4,359,000,000 gallons.

"The output is about average or slightly better in France and Italy and large in North Africa, Portugal and Greece," the institute reported. "On the other hand the four Danubian countries are likely to have a small crop. It will be less than last year owing to Roumania's production. The Central European countries had rather poor yields owing to late frosts. In the United States no recent information is available."

The alcohol content, said the institute, is generally lower than normal in the wines of France, Italy, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. It said that late-vintage grapes have a superior sugar content and the quality is good in the case of certain French fine wines, certain wines in Southern and Central Italy and wines in Greece, Portugal and Central Europe.

SUBMERGED CITY  
TO BE EXPLORED

Detroit.—Plans for a 100-day expedition to photograph the "sunk city" of St. James of the Island of St. Christopher, are virtually complete.

Robert Hall, 38-year-old Detroit and wealthy soldier-of-fortune, will head a 25-man expedition to the coast of the Caribbean island. Included in the party are professional men and four university students. Frank Picard, youthful professional navigator, will serve as first mate under Hall on the expedition's schooner, Doris Hamlin. Picard once was first mate of Walter Wanderwell's yacht Carma when it cruised the Pacific in 1932. Picard resigned only eight days before Wanderwell was slain aboard the craft.

Purpose of the Caribbean expedition, according to Hall, is to photograph the ruins of the city of St. James, which was destroyed by volcanic eruption in 1630 and has since defied photographers. The city lies under water.

Hall said he expects to set out from Miami, Fla., late in February.

Japan is trying to stop the soaring of prices of patent medicines.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana,  
Delaware County, ss:  
Wesley Comer

vs.  
Edith Comer  
In The Superior Court  
January Term, 1939  
Complaint: Divorce.

No. 3975-S

Notice is hereby given the said defendant Edith Comer that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein, for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant Edith Comer is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Saturday the 1st day of April, 1939, the day the present term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in January, A. D. 1939, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 28 day of Jan. A. D., 1939.

ARTHUR J. BECKNER,  
Clerk.  
John J. Dodd, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
Feb. 3-10-17

## ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

The School City of Muncie, Indiana, will receive sealed bids for the furnishing, delivery, and installation of Furniture and Equipment for a class room unit school building to be known as the McKinley Junior High School, until ten (10) a. m. (C.S.T.) on the 15th day of February, 1939, in the office of the Board of Trustees of the School City of Muncie, in the Central High School, City of Muncie, State of Indiana, at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Bids will be received in accordance with said plans and specifications on the following divisions of the work, namely:

- A. Wood Furniture.
- B. Library Furniture.
- C. Laboratory Furniture.
- D. Metal Files, Metal Cabinets, and Metal Shelving.
- E. Metal Folding Chairs.
- F. Desk Chairs.
- G. Venetian Blinds and Shades.
- H. Hot Water Heater.
- I. Carpeting.

Furniture and Equipment included in Groups C, G, H, and I, shall be supplied and installed complete ready for use in accordance with plans and specifications. Furniture and Equipment included in Groups A, B, D, E, F, and J, shall be supplied and delivered f.o.b. the building in accordance with the specifications.

A separate bid shall be required for each group of furniture and equipment. Bidder may bid on one or more groups as provided in the specifications. Itemized prices shall be provided for each item in the list of equipment for the purpose of permitting the Owner to increase or decrease quantities, but such items and prices shall not be used as a basis for making awards to any other than the qualified low base bid.

Contractors awarded material and equipment contracts on which work will be required at the site, will be required to furnish acceptable surety and bond in the amount of 100 per cent of the contract price. The contract documents including plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Superintendent of Schools of the Board of Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, at Central High School, at the office of Herbert F. Smenner and Associates, 108 E. Washington St., Muncie, Indiana, and the office of the State Board of Accounts, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Copies of documents may be obtained by depositing the sum of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) with the Superintendent of City Schools or with Herbert F. Smenner and Associates for each set of documents so obtained. The amount of the deposit for one set of documents will be refunded to each actual bidder who returns the plans and documents in good condition within ten (10) days after the opening of bids. Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) will be refunded for each of all other sets of documents so returned.

The Board of Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informality in bidding.

Proposals shall be properly and completely executed on proposal form furnished by the Architect in accordance with Form 95, with Non-Collusion Affidavit required by the statutes of Indiana and must be accompanied by Questionnaire Form 96-A State Board of Accounts, for any bids of \$5,000 or more. (Section 53-102 Burns 1933).

Certified check or bank draft payable to the School City of Muncie, Indiana, or a satisfactory bid bond executed by the bidder and a surety company in an amount equal to 5 per cent of the bid shall be submitted with each bid.

Wage rates on this work shall not be less than the prescribed scale of wages as determined pursuant to the divisions of Chapter 3-19 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Indiana of 1935.

No bid shall be withdrawn after the opening of bids without the consent of the Board of Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, for a period of thirty (30)

days after the scheduled time of closing bids.  
THE SCHOOL CITY OF MUNCIE,  
INDIANA.  
By Vernon G. Davis, Secretary  
Board of Trustees.

Feb. 3 & 10

Court Revises  
No-Belt Order  
for Prisoners

Binghamton, N. Y. — Thanks to Judge William S. Richardson, prisoners no longer have to hold up their trousers with their hands during trial in City court.

Until recently, prisoners' belts were sent to City Court in cloth bags, along with other personal property taken from defendants when admitted to City Jail. The idea was to balk possibility that a prisoner might use the belt to hang himself.

Prisoners ordered to county jail had to hold up their trousers while being escorted across the street. Those winning freedom customarily provoked laughter from spectators by putting on their belts while standing in front of the judge's bench.

Laughter at such courtroom robbing acts finally won a judicial act in favor of future prisoners. Addressing the court, Judge Richardson announced: "Although only on rare occasions has a prisoner's trousers gotten away from him, I have decided that it would look better if the prisoners were given their belts before leaving city jail."

Idea of 'Voder'  
Found Existing  
150 Years Ago

St. Louis.—The "Voder," recently demonstrated mechanism which imitates human speech, was devised 150 years ago by a Viennese scientist, according to Dr. Max A. Goldstein, director of the Central Institute for the deaf here.

The Voder, resembling an old-fashioned organ with a keyboard and foot pedal on which the operator mixes basic sounds, was developed in the Bell Telephone Laboratories. It was displayed for the first time before a group of scientists at Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Dr. Goldstein said he got his information from a book published in 1791 by Wolfgang von Kempelen of Vienna in that year.

Kempelen's machine was endorsed by phonetic experts in Europe at the time, Dr. Goldstein said, and the inventor and his wife gave demonstrations in many scientific centers.

Dr. Goldstein said the book containing the description of the voice machine is so rare that the inventors of the Voder were undoubtedly unaware of the earlier instrument.

They Know the Answers to Good  
Laundering

That's What Muncie Housewives Are Finding  
Out When They Send Their Laundry to EVERS'.

JOIN THE PARADE TO  
Evers' Soft Water Laundry, Inc.

—PHONE 204—

O. W. TUTTERROW  
STORES

411 No. Elm. Phone 1084  
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Quality Fit for Kings  
Our Price is Within the Reach of All

## Drive In and Get Acquainted

WITH  
SHELL PRODUCTS

AT  
KILGORE AND JACKSON STS.

## THE SHELL SERVICE STA.

GLENN BUTTS, Mgr. Courteous Service

SWISS AROUSED  
BECAUSE ARMY  
LACKS LEADERShowdown Appears Near  
On Appointment Of  
High Command

Zurich, Feb. 1



## Nicholson Explains Why Nicaraguan Beauty Queen Is Named Miss Indiana

Indianapolis, Feb. 10. —When a family in far-off Nicaragua names a daughter Indiana, that's news, asserts Meredith Nicholson, author and former newspaperman who is United States minister to Nicaragua.

So we have from him an account of the charming 17-year-old Miss Indiana Caldera-Pallais, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Caldera of Managua, Nicaragua.

The name, "Miss Indiana," suggests a beauty contest winner, and so in fact the young lady is a triple-threat beauty queen.

Shortly after her 16th birthday she was elected beauty queen at both the Corinto and Bellamar beaches, summer resorts. Later she was elected sweetheart (novia) of the Club Social de Managua, then Miss (Señorita) Nicaragua.

And now she's Miss Nicaragua for 1939. This ought to provide one answer for the old question: "What's in a name?"

Mr. Nicholson wonders whether any Hoosier young women are named for their native state. Unfortunately, city directories traditionally list people by their last names and it's difficult to find out whether there's a Miss Indiana Jones, a Miss Indiana Brown or a Miss Indiana Robinson.

How It Came About  
How Miss Caldera-Pallais (she has both her mother's and father's family names, a well-established Spanish custom) came to be christened Indiana is quite a story, which was assembled by Mr. Nicholson as follows:

"Her father was born in Nicaragua and in his early youth went to the United States and became an American citizen before he was of age. He studied in Philadelphia, Pa., lived nine years in San Francisco, Cal., and seven in New Orleans, La., and also traveled greatly through this country.

"In his work Mr. Caldera made many trips from Central America to New York. Usually he would travel from New Orleans through West Virginia or Virginia. He was particularly fond of this name, for his wife was Dona Virginia and he made a point of sending her a postcard from some Virginia or West Virginia town.

"He gave his children names that are uncommon, brief and attractive. Already named were Eliza, Cairo, Hebe, Odell, Gardner, Leslie and Newton, names which had no connection with any of his family names and he was eager to find a name which would fulfill all his requirements beside the suggestion of family relations.

"In one instance he had to visit Chicago on his way to New York and then he passed through Indiana, visited Indianapolis and was charmed with its attractiveness and surroundings.

"The name of Indiana appealed to him greatly.

"On Aug. 23, 1921, Mrs. Caldera had a baby girl who was christened Indiana. At first the name seemed odd, but Managua and most of the principal cities of Nicaragua where the Hoosier state is well known, the name had great acceptance as an excellent name for a girl."

Miss Indiana Caldera-Pallais is a niece of Dr. Arturo Pallais, Nicaragua consul in Los Angeles, Cal., for many years, and of Dr. Noel Ernesto Pallais, until recently consul in New York. She is a cousin of Dona Salvadorita de Bayle de Somoza, wife of Gen. Anastasio Somoza, president of Nicaragua.

Miss Indiana is tall and willowy, has dark brown hair and soft brown eyes. She was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson by President Somoza at a party some time ago and since has been taking an active part in Mrs. Nicholson's Fridays-at-home.

Wasps Blamed for Tree Loss On Bald Peaks  
Raleigh, N. C.—The mystery of North Carolina's bald mountains apparently has been solved at last.

The balds, found in all parts of the state at altitudes ranging from 2,600 to 6,000 feet, have given rise to numerous theories as there are no typical conditions to explain their presence in midst of equal and higher peaks covered with timber.

Until recently scientists believed that soil on the balds were deficient in some element necessary for hardy plants at high altitudes. Another popular theory had been that continued burning off of the mountain tops by Indians caused the balds.

All such explanations have been purely speculative, however.

But Dr. W. A. Gates, of Louisiana State University, now contends that the bald effect is caused by wasps.

They are twig gall wasps which kill oak trees at great heights, he explains. Apparently, wasps lay their eggs only at certain altitudes and mainly in oak twigs, Dr. Gates said.

The Louisiana professor made the discovery on Wine Sap Bald and Wayah Bald in Western North Carolina when he found them undergoing a "baitcut."

Around the remaining fringe of trees on these mountains he said he discovered "incredible numbers of wasps."

The British government will increase its heavy annual contribution to the travel and industrial development of Great Britain and Ireland which deals with aviation Britain as a holiday center.

## OLD AGE LINKED TO CAREFUL DIET

Scientist, Guinea Pigs Show Proper Food Adds Years to Life Span

Cleveland, O.—Take the word of a noted scientist and five "aged" guinea pigs:

Laugh at Father Time, if you're at that age when he is supposed to be paying particular attention to you and getting ready to slap you in the face.

But there's a trick to accomplishing that laugh successfully. You've got to back it up with three proper meals a day. With the right food, you can live happily and healthfully on borrowed time.

Dr. T. Wingate Todd, anatomy professor in Western Reserve University's school of medicine and director of the Brush Foundation, has been studying various phases of old-age for five years now.

Correct Nutrition Called Key.  
Dr. Todd and his 5-year-old guinea pigs, which he calls his "five old men," have decided that correct nutrition, primarily, will carry the "aged" along for many years more than they think. His "old men" are deliberative and healthy now when really they should be dead.

Ordinarily, the pigs would have died a year ago when they had reached their maximum weight. Food, Dr. Todd says, is the reason they still are alive.

"As these animals grow older," he said, "their rate of bodily metabolism decreases. They become less active. Hence they need less food. But the point is that, although they need less food, they need just as nourishing food as that which they ate in their young years."

He explained that a man's weight is two-thirds muscle. The same process works in men and women. As they grow older, they need less food, but it must be just as nourishing as during their youth.

Stark's Fight On Pendergast Goes to Finish  
Vice and Crime Cleanup In Missouri Rocks State Party

Jefferson City, Mo. Feb. 10.—It's a fight to the finish—and the winner take all—so far as Gov. Lloyd C. Stark is concerned in his battle with the T. J. Pendergast machine in Kansas City and vice and crime in both Kansas City and St. Louis.

Reign of the governor says his character, as exemplified in his whole life history, is such that he won't quit in the middle of a fight. He has built up that reputation from the time he was a cavalry major in the A. E. F.

His fight against Pendergast, one of the few remaining old line political bosses, despite charges that he is splitting his party. Thus the square-shouldered, thin-lipped Annapolis graduate has placed himself in the forefront in the state's Democratic party.

He got the nickname "Molly" in his Annapolis class because of the story that his ancestor Col. John Stark of the Revolutionary war told his men: "We're going to lick the redcoats tonight or Molly Stark's a widow."

Nursery Business Old  
For 123 years his family has operated a nursery and apple business that under his father and under him and his brother, Paul, has grown into the world's largest.

Stark homes are familiar in Louisiana, Mo., his home town on the Mississippi river. His own sons live there. With him in Jefferson City are his two little daughters by a second marriage.

Stark was born 52 years ago within a few miles of Pike county's Salt river. Back in Pike county the township politicians are said to have originated the old phrase: "He was taken up Salt river." It meant yesterday, in a political way, what today's expression "Taken to the cleaners" means.

Stark has to cross Salt river to reach his Palmyra farm, and probably every time he does he thinks about his intra-party scrap and ponders the outcome.

Experienced in Politics  
When he went to Pendergast to ask the "boss" for the governorship Stark had almost 10 years' experience beating the back-brush country for votes.

He knew that among his friends in St. Louis he could count on a big vote and that his quiet campaign had won him most of the outstate citizenry. Pendergast decided it would be best to get on the band wagon. But he expected Stark to "go along" in return for Kansas City's solid bloc.

But Stark had a mind of his own and refused.

In the spring of last year, Attorney General Roy McKittick, probably unwittingly gave the impetus for Stark's drive that has produced into the state's biggest political issue in a decade.

McKittick spoke against the slot machine racket rampant in Jefferson City and Kansas City. Two days later Stark said he would cooperate in every way with McKittick against the racketeers.

M. P. Aspirant Hits His Party  
London.—"Seats for sale" is the theme of an indictment of the British Conservative Party system which has been distributed in the form of a report circulated to members of the party throughout England.

The author of the report, which alleges that only by paying heavily can a man with political ambitions become a Conservative M. P., is Ian Harvey, prospective Conservative candidate in the Don Valley.

He is leading a campaign among younger Conservatives against the "Old Guard" with the object of making ability instead of wealth the deciding factor in choosing Tory candidates.

In his report Harvey alleges that "tariffs" for adoption as a Conservative candidate fall into three categories:

Outlines Three Classes  
Candidates willing to pay all their election expenses \$2,000 to \$6,000 and in addition to subscribe from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year to the funds of the local association have an excellent chance of being chosen.

Candidates willing to pay at least half the election expenses and contribute from \$1,250 to \$2,000 a year have a reasonable chance of selection.

Candidates unable to pay anything toward election expenses and able to give only \$500 a year from their parliamentary salaries of \$3,000 or less to the local association have hardly any chance of selection.

Harvey, who points out that a man can become a Socialist M. P. for \$125 or less, says that the real abuse in the real abuse in the Conservative party is that wealthy constituencies persist in demanding exorbitant sums.

There are persons within our party who are more interested in their own self-advancement than that of the party and the state," wrote Harvey, "and they see in the local association the stepping stone to honors and to society, which appeals far more to them than the thought that they are there to serve their members and the cause."

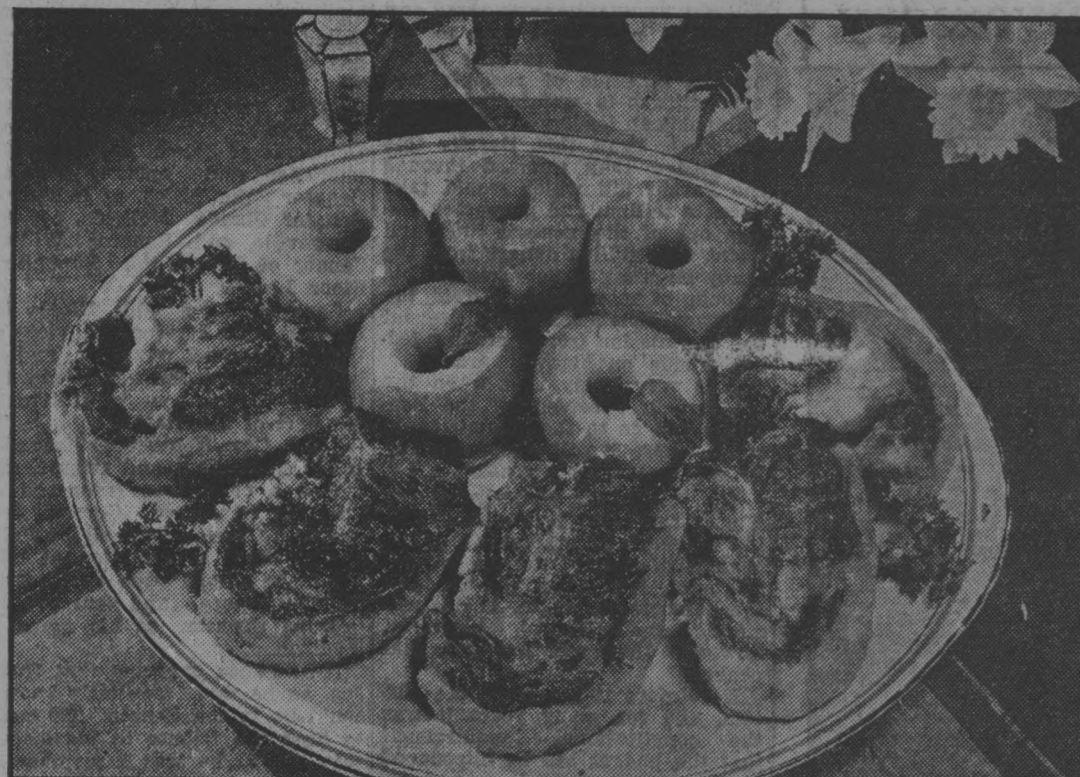
The plan of action proposed to end these "public abuses" is: To issue a manifesto condemning the present practice and declaring that no M. P. should contribute more than a nominal sum toward election expenses and the association's fund.

To organize a campaign in a selected constituency, showing that brains, not money, can triumph.

To put forward resolutions on this subject at coming party conferences.

Search for oil has been started in the Cleveland hills of England.

## LAMB CHOPS FOR FEBRUARY PARTIES



February definitely is the "party month," for within its twenty-eight days, there are three grand excuses for parties—Lincoln's birthday, Saint Valentine's day, and Washington's birthday.

Lamb chops, garnished in keeping with the spirit of the day, make an attractive and delicious dish to serve at any or all of these entertaining events. The lamb chop platter garnished with rosy tinted apples as shown above makes an ideal party dish for the Saint Valentine's day luncheon or dinner, with the color of the rosy apples blending perfectly with the red and white color scheme of hearts and flowers. For the Washington's birthday dinner, fill the centers of apples with a mixture of chopped cherries, nuts and honey, and garnish the platter more elaborately with red cherries. For the Lincoln's birth-

day dinner, serve lamb chops with corn bread, baked in log or corn shaped pans, and a log cabin salad, made by piling asparagus tips, one on top of the other to form a log cabin in appearance.

How to Broil Lamb Chops  
For broiling, have the lamb chops cut thick. Thoroughly pre-heat the broiling oven with the regulator set high. Place the chops on the broiler rack so that there is a distance of about three inches between top of chops and source of heat. If this distance must be less, reduce the temperature accordingly. When the chops are nicely browned on one side, season them with salt and pepper, turn them and finish the cooking on the second side. Chops cut 1-inch thick require about fifteen minutes for broiling.

Menus featuring lamb for each of the three holidays are suggested by Inez S. Willson, home economist.

Lincoln's Birthday Dinner  
Split Pea Soup  
Broiled Lamb Chops  
Hominy au Gratin Baked Apples  
Log Cabin Salad  
Corn Bread

Saint Valentine's Day Luncheon  
Broiled Lamb Chops Baked Apples  
Tomato Aspic in Heart Molds  
Cloverleaf Rolls Butters  
Strawberry Ice Cream Cookies  
Coffee or Tea

Washington's Birthday Dinner  
Red Cherry Cocktail with Fresh Mint  
Broiled Lamb Chops  
Baked Apples and Cherries  
Creamed Potatoes  
Watercress (or other green) Salad with French Dressing  
Hot Biscuits  
Peppermint Stick Ice Cream  
Cookies in Hatchet Shape  
Coffee Mints

## ORGANIZING RESERVES FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY EXPLAINED IN COMMUNICATION TO THIS PAPER

January 31, 1939.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir:

It is desired to invite your attention to a matter of importance to the War Department and one where the assistance of your paper could be of real value in National Defense.

As you doubtless know the Regular Army is maintained in peace time at a minimum strength both as to number of enlisted men and units. In case of any National Emergency it would be very important to increase the enlisted strength of the Regular Army immediately, preferably by obtaining enlisted men who have had previous training. For this purpose Congress has, within the last year, organized the Regular Army Reserve, in which honorably discharged Regular Army enlisted men with a minimum of one year's service and under 36 years of age, may enlist. By doing so they receive an allowance of \$200 per month for four years, the term of enlistment in the Regular Army Reserve. Nothing is required of them other than keeping the War Department informed of their addresses, except in case of a national emergency declared by the President in which case they would be called to active duty with the Regular Army, if needed. If called to the colors they would receive an additional \$300 for each month they had been in the Reserve, but not to exceed \$150.

Thus the War Department expects eventually to have a Reserve of 75,000 trained Regular Army enlisted men for immediate use in case of an emergency. A start was made to build up the Regular Army Reserve to 75,000 over a period of years chiefly by enlisting soldiers in the Reserve at the time when they received their discharges from the Regular Army. However, at this time it has been decided to make every effort to obtain the 75,000 immediately. In order to do this it is necessary to enlist men not only upon date of completion of their active service, but to accept men who have been out of the army several years, provided they are not more than 36 years old.

Since the army has no way of keeping track of the whereabouts of discharged enlisted men beyond the addresses given by them at time of discharge, which are usually temporary addresses at best, the problem of contacting these men with a view to informing them of and getting them to enlist in the Regular Army Reserve is a difficult one. It is believed that the best way to do this is to obtain the assistance of local newspapers, many of which have already given considerable publicity to the Regular Army Reserve. It is believed that feature articles explaining the Regular Army Reserve would also be of interest to the general public at this time and would help stimulate enlistments. What we want to get is the name and address of every honorably discharged Regular Army man under 36 years of age.

Recruiting officers for the Regular Army Reserve are located in the following places in your state:

Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.  
Post Office Building, Evansville, Ind.  
PMST&T, Gary High School, Gary, Ind.  
Post Office Building, Lafayette, Ind.  
Post Office Building, South Bend, Ind.  
City Hall, Vincennes, Ind.  
PMST&T, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Ind.  
Post Office Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
431 Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Post Office Building, Muncie, Ind.  
Post Office Building, Terre Haute, Ind.

Very truly yours,  
DANIEL VAN VOORHIS,  
Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Approximately 30 per cent of the students who enter colleges and universities in the United States every fall, drop out before spring.

## Signs Of The Times

Comments, Politically and Otherwise, on Present-Day Topics

Although he is 10,000 miles away, friends of Paul V. McNutt are carrying on for him. What a fine compliment it is to this former Hoosier Governor who is now serving his country as United States High Commissioner to the Philippines. Clubs for the purpose of lending moral and financial support to the movement to make McNutt the Democratic Presidential standardbearer in 1940 are springing up in nearly all Indiana counties in mushroom-like fashion. In the McNutt-For-President headquarters come editors of the state—and they are not all Democrats by any means—to offer their services. It is a magnificent tribute to the man in Manila, and all should the thousands are expressing their loyalty to him. They are doing it because they believe in him. Certainly absence has not made their hearts grow less fond for him.

It is our guess that if one made a poll of the merit and success, the results would show that 90 per cent are Republicans. We do not recall hearing very much about the merit plan until the Democrats returned to power in Indiana in 1933. And it was not until then that the merit plan, except for the state board of accounts which was established under a Democratic Governor, Thomas R. Marshall, made any inroads into state government. In the 16 years Republicans were in control of the Indiana government prior to 1933, they filled state positions by recommendation of the party leaders. They turned a deaf ear to the merit plan boosters. Nobody, if our recollections serve us right, thought the spoils system was so terrible. We can't see that the Republicans have changed any. In Owen county the new Republican circuit judge ousted Democratic members of the welfare board and replaced them with Republicans.

In Daviess county it is reported that the welfare staff of 11 members consists of 10 Republicans and one Democrat. The Republicans are for the merit plan only when they are out of power. It is a good rule for them to get some of the public jobs, but they give the merit plan a kick in the pants when they are in office and have an opportunity to place it into effect.

Armstrong Cork Co., of Pittsburgh announced an annual wage plan. It indicates that more business men are thinking about its basic problem—stabilization of worker income. If we can provide stable employment and stable income, we will automatically stabilize business by providing a steady flow of purchasing power. Employees of the Armstrong company with five or more years of service will be guaranteed at least 24 hours' pay in every week of the year. That is, pay for three days a week on the basis of eight hours a day. The program is coupled with a system of wage advances in slack seasons. We predict that more companies are going to follow the leadership of the Armstrong people. The annual wage plan has a hearty booster in Governor Townsend. He says that flattening out of seasonal peaks and finding new sales possibilities to fill seasonal valleys will give the American worker something he wants more than anything else and that is security.

New Castle is going to try out parking meters. The city council decided to give them a trial after the merchants' association went on record as favoring the plan. Anderson realized \$18,250.06 from 369 parking meters in 1938. Mayor Baldwin of Anderson has pronounced the parking meter system as sound. They have, he said, helped remedy the traffic congestion and parking problem in the downtown area. To us the parking meter is fair for all motorists. Why should one auto owner be privileged to park all day on a downtown street and force another to pay at a parking lot? Streets are public property and all should share alike in their use. The parking meter eliminates the parking "hog" who stays in one choice spot all day. Anderson has 15 penny devices for 15-minute parking, 92 five-cent machines for one-hour parking and 262 five-cent devices good for two-hour parking.

Just to keep the record straight, may we advise that taxing government securities and salaries is not a Roosevelt creation. The President, in recommending to Congress that this be done, is merely endorsing a measure which has been favored by his predecessors—Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. The fact should take the issue outside of politics. Enactment or such legislation at this time would serve a twofold purpose. It would increase the federal government's revenue by at least \$300,000. And it would stimulate private investment. Private investments will not be stimulated while the movement continues to offer a snug harbor in the form of tax-exempt securities for idle capital. This capital must be freed and encouraged to enter more enterprising channels. The theory still holds good that it takes money to make money.

INCOME TAX IN A NUTSHELL

WHO? Every single person or married person not living with husband or wife who had net income of \$1,000 or more, or gross income of \$5,000 or more, or generally, husband and wife living together, who had an aggregate net income of \$2,500 or more or an aggregate gross income of \$5,000 or more, must file returns. If in doubt obtain form and printed instructions from collector of internal revenue.

WHEN? The filing period began January 1 and ends March 15, 1939.

WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

HOW? See instructions accompanying Forms 1040 A and 1040.

WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on the amount of net income in excess of the personal exemption, credit for dependents, earned income credit, and interest on obligations of the United States and obligations of instrumentalities of the United States. Surtax on surtax net income in excess of 5,000.

**THE ENTIRE COST OF THE C.C.C. COULD BE PAID FOR BY THE TAXES OF THE BREWING INDUSTRY!**

The Treasury Department shows expenditures of 326 million dollars for the Civilian Conservation Corps for the fiscal year of 1938. The brewing industry pays over a million dollars a day in taxes.

## What Beer contributes to the re-building of America would fill a great volume

Over 400 million dollars in taxes every year. Over 1,000,000 jobs. A market for 3,000,000 farm acres of produce.

The brewing industry would like to preserve for itself and the people the many economic benefits it has created in the past five years. Brewers everywhere realize that this is a question bound up with the proper distribution of their mild and wholesome beverage through retail outlets whose character will be a credit to the community. Obviously, the brewers can enforce no laws. But they can—and will—cooperate with the local law-enforcement authorities. They will cooperate with every group—friend or critic—to the end that retail beer outlets give no offense to anyone.

United Brewers Industrial Foundation, 21 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

**Beer...a Beverage of Moderation**

## Shorter Skirts With Wider Flare Indicate Trend at Winter Resorts

Miami Beach, Fla.—The next feminine waistlines will be sharply defined above skirts that flare wide in bias swirls or unpressed pleats, according to fashion authorities and designers who are at Miami Beach creating and studying spring style trends.

Shoulders will be accented with military swing and precision. Fashion perfection will call for the slim-waisted silhouette with great attention to detail.

Buttons no longer will be just utilitarian fastenings. Smart details will wear small ivory elephants for luck, shining coins for "mad-money," miniature flower pots for decoration, enormous raffia loops, amber balls, jeweled studs, or enameled flowers for a final flourish to their spring ensemble.

New tip-tilted hats, coyly veiled, will give tremendous impetus to feminine ingenuity this spring. To a hat that hides an eyes and a charming veil for coquetry, most women will add gargantuan clusters of flowers, cherries or artificial grapes at neck of waistline of spring frocks.

"Skirts will go up and fullness to the fore," said Hattie Carnegie forecasting fashion at her new shop here.

Tailored flannel skirts for spectator sports will follow the same rule, with inverted, unpressed box pleats at the front. These will be worn with sweaters or waistlines length jackets in kaleidoscopes of color.

G. Howard Hodge, world famous designer of women's hats, declared the feminine sex will combine wile with their fashion wisdom, discard the primary colors of childhood paint-boxes and rediscover themselves in the "Alpine violets," "fresco pinks," "miniature blues" and "pale chateaus" of fashion's new color cycle.

It must be remembered, however, according to style authorities, that simply to wear these dusty-tone off-shade colors will not be enough. Realizing colors are reflected in the face above them, makeup artists have evolved new cosmetic shades.

The makeup kit will call for cyclamen lipstick with the new dusty pink and fuchsia for blues and greens, because ingenious color combinations will be fashion's "rule-of-three" this spring.

DOG SLEEPS, IGNORES PUBLIC

Hyannis, Mass.—Traffic regulations mean nothing to Pat, Attorney Henry Ellis' faithful interpreter. The dog accompanies his master daily to the courthouse, but in preference to being bored with legal proceedings, parks in the heavily traveled corridor and sleeps until his boss leaves for the day.

**It's FUN TO COOK ON A Super De Luxe ROPER GAS RANGE**

**Stop In Today ASK About the Many New Convenient FEATURES**

ROPER Gas Ranges are especially suited for the modern kitchen. They fit back against the wall and are the same height and depth as other kitchen appliances. Many other new features developed by ROPER offer you a cooking service that is Fast... Dependable... Flexible... Economical. You'll enjoy clean cooking—cool cooking.

Look for the Roper National Ads in Your Favorite Magazines

**CENTRAL INDIANA GAS COMPANY**



## THE POST-DEMOCRAT

Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Postoffice at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

223 North Elm Street, Phone 2540  
MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, February 10, 1939.

### HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued From Page One)

per cent of the people in both parties favor such a direct primary law at this time.

Without debate, the amended measure increasing disability payments to the workmen's compensation law, passed to engrossment in the Senate Monday. The measure has been one of the most hotly contested, representatives of employers asserting that it will mean additional burden on industry, while representatives of labor groups maintain that it is only fair and equitable.

It is expected that the debate for and against the measure will wax long and bitter when the measure comes up for final passage. Should the bill pass the Senate, the chances are that it will not get by the House, and for this reason it may be that some Democratic Senators have deemed it to be good politics to permit the bill to pass the Senate and if killed in the House, the blame could be placed on the Republican majority in so far as labor is concerned. On the other hand, however, Republicans could claim credit in the eyes of industry.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—In their eagerness to bury the Democratic Two Percent Club, House Republican, Tuesday, delivered a fatal blow to their own bill by sending it back to committee where it will rest in peace. With the measure on its passage, Democrats raised the point that the bill, as drawn, would have the effect of repealing provisions of the corrupt practice act in the state, devised to protect election against fraud. The Republicans were caught more or less unawares with this specter in front of them, and rather than vote the bill down, they decided to send it back to the Committee on Judiciary A.

Representative Ed Stein, Democratic Floor Leader, questioned the right to recommit the measure after it has passed engrossment and was ready for passage, contending that such an action would require 2-3 vote of the House. Speaker James M. Knapp, however, ruled that the contrary and ordered the bill recommitted on a majority vote of 50 to 49.

The bill is sponsored by the Republican State Committee and was designed to subject the Democratic Two Percent Club to restrictions of the corrupt practice act. Representative Winfield K. Denton, Evansville Democrat, pointed out the danger to the state law throwing safeguards around elections, yesterday.

Representative Stein vigorously questioned the ruling of the speaker in permitting the bill to be recommitted without a 2-3 vote. We are inclined, however, to agree with the ruling of the speaker, since the motion to recommit did not carry specific instructions to amend.

Had that been the case under the House rules, a 2-3 vote would have been necessary. The Republicans immediately prepared to introduce another measure aimed at eliminating the two per cent club. In the Senate Tuesday afternoon the crowded galleries were treated to a real outburst of oratory during the debate on Senate Joint Resolution number one, which is a final submission of a constitutional amendment to make the State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointive instead of elective.

Senator Eugene J. Payton, Democrat of South Bend, a lawyer and a professor at the University of Notre Dame, led the debate for adoption of the resolution. Senator Payton was particularly eloquent in his oration and there was complete silence throughout the Senate Chamber as he warmed up to his work. His theory was that politics should be taken out of the state school system for the benefit of the children in the public schools of Indiana.

Senator Claude McBride of Jeffersonville, led the opposition to the measure in an equally eloquent vein. His theory of opposition was that the right of the people to name their own public officials was being continually threatened and that appointment instead of election of the state Superintendent of Public Instruction was wrong according to the Democratic theory of government. Among the interested spectators was Floyd McMurray, the present state superintendent. The vote on the measure was a tie, 24 ayes and 24 noes and so the resolution was lost for lack of a constitutional majority of 26 votes.

Representatives of numerous women's clubs and other organizations interested in the passage of the resolution were present in the Senate Galleries. When Lieut. Gov. Henry Schriker announced the vote as a tie, without thinking for the moment, he voted "no" to break the tie although his vote was not legal since the measure had lost anyway because of the lack of constitutional majority. Immediately afterwards, another Senate Joint Resolution, which would amend the constitution to change the basis of the six-year legislative apportionment from the enumeration of male voters to the vote cast for the Secretary of State at the last preceding election, was carried by a vote of 27 to 18. On the first resolution, where the

vote was a tie, party lines were disregarded and 12 Democrats and 12 Republicans voted on each side of the question with Senators Weiss of Indianapolis and Rupert of Brazil absent.

The House Tuesday passed eight measures, most of them with little opposition. One measure, however, which would create a public library board and issue certificates to persons qualifying for library work, met unexpected opposition, but passed by a vote of 64 to 20. The measure sponsored by the State Bankers Association, which permits state banks to deduct their gross income tax on deposits from the amount of their intangible tax paid and to deduct from their intangibles a proportioned amount of cash reserves, went through the House by a vote of 91 to 0, although on second reading a few days ago there were several attempts to kill the bill.

The House also passed the Republican measure repealing the 1937 Truck Tire Tax Law by a vote of 87 to 6.

And that brings us to the question of what to do with the question of taxing trucks.

The Senate can not afford to pass this bill and repeal the 1937 act without first providing for a measure to take the place of the Court recently held the 1937 act valid and by reason of this decision, the automobile license department is mandated to collect the 1937 tax which amounts to \$1.00. The House also passed the measure to take the place of the Court recently held the 1937 act valid and by reason of this decision, the automobile license department is mandated to collect the 1937 tax which amounts to \$1.00. The House also passed the measure to take the place of the Court recently held the 1937 act valid and by reason of this decision, the automobile license department is mandated to collect the 1937 tax which amounts to \$1.00.

Administration leaders have been informed that the Republican House will refuse to increase the gasoline tax 1-cent as suggested by Governor Townsend with a companion measure to reduce all automobile license plates cost to \$1.00. The measure can not be enacted without the other, since the state would just be trading dollars in the matter of revenue. Therefore, there will likely be a measure introduced reducing automobile license plates and making the fee \$4.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00 according to the weight of the car. The present law provides a graduated license scale of somewhat higher fees on a basis of horsepower.

Administration leaders believe that with the collection of tire truck tax under the new amended bill, the revenues will equalize the loss in the reduction in passenger automobile license plates.

Administration leaders are still worried over the mess which liquor control reform has developed due to the fact that all parties concerned have different ideas. The fact of the matter is that the Republican liquor control measure is not acceptable to anyone and the Senate bill can be made acceptable only by amendment. It is more frequently urged that a separate bill limited to the repeal of the port of entry system be immediately passed in the Senate along with an anti-discriminatory act giving the Alcoholic Beverage Commission power to retaliate against unfair practices by other states with reference to the liquor industry.

It is apparent that someone must take a firm stand on this question, for as one Senator said "We've either got to control the beer and liquor industry or they will control us."

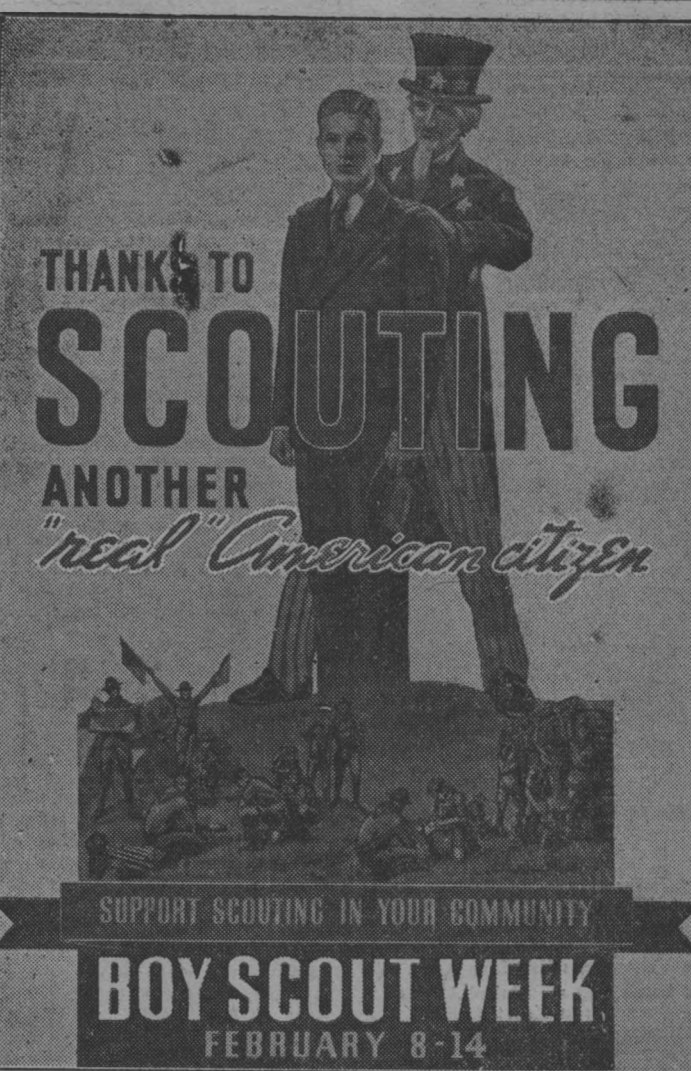
Judging from events of the past few days there is every reason to believe now that there will be no additional taxes enacted by this General Assembly. There is every likelihood that there will be no increase in the tax on beer and liquor, and judging from indications those in charge of the budget have a more optimistic outlook on the condition of the state finances than they did several days ago. With the cuts already made in the proposed budget, one official who has been working with the budget committee made the prediction that based on present revenues there will be a five million dollar balance in the state treasury on January 1, 1941, in spite of all talk of deficits to the contrary.

Indianapolis, Feb. 10. — When Speaker James M. Knapp, of Hagerstown, flicked the lash of bitter criticism about the spending proclivities of the House of Representatives Wednesday, he scoured the backs of the members of his own party because of the fact that more than 95% of these spending bills were introduced by the Republican majority in the House.

The speaker said that there were 48 bills which, if passed, would cost the state an additional \$7,000,000. We would suggest, however, that the speaker rest at ease and that you taxpayers sit peacefully back, because the Democratic Senate will not pass these measures. They are pledged not to increase taxes at this General Assembly.

The action of the Republican members of the House is reminiscent of the days when they were last in power in the state of Indiana during the administration of Governor Harry G. Leslie. The records show that the budget committee gave Governor Leslie an

## All America Marks 29th Boy Scout Anniversary



THIS poster, showing how "Scouting Carries On American Ideals", theme of Boy Scout Week from Feb. 8 to 14, marks the 29th anniversary of the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America. 39,750 Boy Scout Troops, Cub Packs and Sea Scout Ships now include 123,950 boys and men, a membership gain of better than 13% in the past year. Since the beginning of Scouting in America 8,400,000 boys and men have been identified with the Movement.

estimate at the end of the fiscal year of 1931, that there would be a balance in the state fund of approximately \$892,000. Because, however, of the spending spree of the Republican Legislature, the state was saved a deficit only when Governor Leslie borrowed \$2,000,000 for the general fund from the State Highway Commission so that at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1931, there remained a balance in the state treasury of \$1,280,000.

This balance, however, melted away during 1932, so that when Governor McNutt came into power there was an estimated deficit in the state treasury of \$3,224,743. That was the record of spending during the last Republican administration, and as I say the scores of bills pouring in from the Republican side of the lower house of representatives, is reminiscent of those days.

And when one considers this record of government as compared to the business-like administration during the past six years there is cause for wonder that the newspapers and others should be so concerned over the fact that at the end of the fiscal year, 1941, there will be a balance of only about two and a half million dollars in the state treasury.

What is the actual cost of state government insofar as the taxpayers generally are concerned? This cost is the levy for state purposes upon the total valuation of the state, today is 15c on each \$100 upon a valuation of three and a half billion dollars. That brings in about five million dollars. That is the actual cost of the administration of state government.

In the days before Democrats were in control, the actual cost was about fourteen million, since the levy for state purposes was 29c on a valuation of about five billion dollars. State government today is more or less a clearing house for the disbursement of funds. For instance, almost every board and commission in the state government is self supporting, not from taxes, but from fees collected from the profession or trade which that particular board or commission serves. And yet these fees are budgeted, and are contained in the state budget, but that does not mean that taxes are levied to collect them.

If the state budget total was up \$10,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000, it would not necessarily mean that cost of state government had increased, and, as a matter of fact, it has decreased, as can be readily seen by comparison of the two simple figures of \$14,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and by comparison of the state levy of 29c and 15c as it is today.

If I buy a house that costs \$10,000 and you tell me you will pay half of it and give me the money with which to pay for it, that doesn't mean that I spent \$10,000 for the house, for I spent only \$5,000. That is much the same way the state government acts today. It disburses millions of dollars, a good many millions come from the federal government for matching funds. For instance, on the state highway commission and in the public welfare department.

The state disburses the workmen's unemployment compensation and the disbursement totals some \$15,000,000, but that is not raised by taxation and can in no wise be considered a cost of state government. The state collects some \$31,000,000 each year which is sent back to local governments. This money is budgeted, but it is not a part of the cost of state government. The

to embarrass the present state administration.

Administration leaders, working with the budget committee, have worked out a schedule whereby it will not be necessary to raise any additional new taxes now to tap any new fields of revenue if the present schedule of receipts and expenditures is maintained.

Republican leaders in the House, of course, know this. Despite this knowledge they rammed through the Parker bill which would take about a million and a quarter dollars out of the general fund and about four million dollars from the State Highway Commission. This amount of money taken from the Highway Commission will prevent the commission from matching federal funds on highway grants.

It is very likely that when the measure is received by the Senate it will go to the committee on roads where it will sleep peacefully the rest of this session.

The Republican majority in the House has been figuratively licking its chops in anticipation of the chance to emaciate the budget bill before it gets into the hands of the Democratic Senate. At this session of the General Assembly, however, they will not get that chance.

Heretofore it has been the custom, and for many years it was the constitutional requirement that the budget bill be introduced in the House since it was a revenue raising measure.

However, during the past several sessions of the General Assembly the biennial appropriation bill is not a revenue raising measure, but is merely a budget of the funds distributed to the various departments of government. Therefore, it is constitutional to introduce the budget bill in the Senate. And so the budget bill now being printed ready for introduction will be introduced in the House and Senate at the same time. The Senate will pass the measure and throw it into the laps of the Republican majority in the House, leaving to them the responsibility of undermining the financial structure of the state if they so desire or even if they dare.

The Republican Steamroller in the House continued to make good on its platform pledges today and by a strictly party vote, 51 to 47, advanced to third reading House bill 16 which would return to state officers their appointive powers. This is another drive against the present reorganization law and when the bill goes to the Senate it will likewise rest peacefully in the Senate Committee for the balance of the session.

When proponents of the measure which would repeal the railroad Full Crew Law failed to resurrect the measure, which cost the state \$100,000 per year during the past three or four years, it is estimated that this amount is small compared with the total net profits of the utility and therefore if such a business was owned by the city, it would produce several times the amount of taxes lost by municipal ownership. It is believed that the local management and employees of the utility do not

appreciate.

There is wide diversions of opinion in both Senate and House on legislation affecting both farmer and labor groups. For the past six years Democratic General Assemblies have given the farm groups and the labor groups everything that was asked of them. As is usually the case, however, groups which have been the recipients of special privileges have the essentially human trait of becoming unappreciative.

During the past six years the Democratic party has proven itself the friend of both labor and agriculture. These groups no doubt have forgotten their treatment at the hands of the Republican party when they were in power in the state and in the nation. The result of this forgetfulness was reflected in the returns at the last general election. This is particularly true from the rural sections of Indiana.

They voted against the Democratic party and there is some sentiment in both House and Senate to the effect that this lack of appreciation should be reflected in the attitude of members of the House and Senate on legislation affecting these two groups. And members of the Senate particularly have so expressed themselves. There is, however, every reason to believe that the Democratic party will stand by those who have been friends of the Democratic party.

The administration has just about decided to go along with its program as first announced of setting license fees for pleasure cars at \$1.00 and raising the gasoline tax 1 cent to make up the difference.

Some of the Republican leadership had informed administration leaders that the Republicans would not go along with this program in the House. It is believed, however, that when the advantages are explained to the Republican membership, that at least a sufficient number will go along on this popular program, to pass the bill. Of course, one bill cannot be passed without the other.

It has been decided also wise to repeal the present truck tire tax law and attempt to write a new truck weight tax law which will be acceptable to all who are affected by its provisions. This bill is in process of preparation at this time.

Uncle Joe Cravens, 80 years, old Thursday, confined to his baronial home high above the Ohio River at Madison, dominated Indiana State Senate today. Members of the Senate, Republican and Democrat, paid tribute to the man who for 22 years made his influence felt in the legislative halls of the state government, as a fearless,

conscientious champion of the people and good government.

Senator Walter Chambers, of Newcastle, who has probably been in the Senate longer than any other man now, although his service has not been continuous, called attention to the 80th birthday of the veteran legislator. He was followed by Senator Floyd Garrett, veteran Republican leader, Senator Charles R. Morris, Democrat of Salem, an editor and publisher and another veteran, Senator Jake Weiss, of Indianapolis, Senator Claude McBride, of Jeffersonville, and Senator William Jenner of Shoals, the Republican Floor Leader.

Senator Jenner said: "Uncle Joe Cravens was serving the state of Indiana before I was born, and he is more than a Senator to me, for he has become an institution in our part of the State."

Lieut. Gov. Henry Schriker also added his praise and tribute and named a committee composed of Senators Chambers, Garrett, Jenner and Charles Bodwell of Sullivan to draft a resolution of tribute to be spread upon the records of the Senate, and sent to the disgraced Senator at his home in Madison.

It has been expected that Uncle Joe, as he was familiarly known, could be in the Senate Thursday to hear the tribute to his leadership while he was a member of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

### MINTON ADVISED NO CENSUS JOBS OPEN UNTIL FALL

Washington, Feb. 10.—The office of Senator Sherman Minton made public today the contents of a letter from W. L. Austin, director of the Census Bureau, regarding the selection and appointments of employees for taking the 1940 decennial census.

Minton's office has been deluged with inquiries from all sections of the state from persons seeking employment in the organization for taking the 1940 census.

Austin pointed out in his letter that no jobs were available now and would not be until late in this year. The Congress has not approved an appropriation for the taking of the census and until this was done, the director wrote, the permanent staff would make their usual plans in laying the groundwork for the nation wide organization.

### PROPOSED

(Continued From Page One)

paid by the local Indiana General Service company has averaged approximately \$100,000 per year during the past three or four years. It is estimated that this amount is small compared with the total net profits of the utility and therefore if such a business was owned by the city, it would produce several times the amount of taxes lost by municipal ownership. It is believed that the local management and employees of the utility do not

favor taking any part of the company's business operations from Muncie since a large number of the workers who may be transferred own their homes here and would choose to stay in Muncie.

A petition is being circulated among the business men of the city by resolution of the Muncie Merchants Association which when fully signed will be sent to George N. Tidd of New York, president of the American Gas and Electric Co., of which the local plant is an affiliation. The request of the petition is for the utility to not move its accounting division to Marion but to maintain its present operations in this city.

### COUNTY

(Continued From Page One)

the issuance of bonds. Such bonds shall not be a debt of the city of Muncie, the county, the state of Indiana, nor any political subdivision of the state. Neither the city, the county, the state, or any political subdivision of the state, shall be liable thereon for the issuance of such bonds nor in any event shall the issue be payable out of funds or properties other than those of the authority.

Any bonds sold by the local authority are guaranteed by the federal government and must be paid from receipts of the project within the first fifteen years of operation. Such bonds do not effect the indebtedness of the city, county, township, or state and therefore cannot effect local tax rates. As is the case with all federal owned property, the project will be exempt from taxation but it is permitted by law to pay service charges in lieu of taxes for the municipal benefits they receive. No such provision to pay any service charges have been included so far by the local authority and the loss of taxes to the township, county, and state from the property as now assessed would amount to approximately \$115 per year.

It is considered that the savings of present costs for sickness due to unsanitary living conditions for a large number of families who now are forced to reside in hovels as well as the possible prevention of crime which also costs society a great amount of money each year will many times offset the loss in taxes caused by exemption. It is known that slum areas are an actual drain upon any community, aside from questions of vice, crime, and health, and the better housing program proposes to eliminate such conditions.

Often it has been argued by real estate owners that such low-rental housing projects are competitive and injurious to private real estate enterprises. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes stresses the point among real estate owners that to date private enterprises have failed to enter the low-cost housing field because there is no prospect of a reasonable return upon the capital invested and therefore since private capital does not pro-

vide for low-cost housing, then, the government is not competitive with private ownership but remains alone in that field.

Furthermore, Ickes points out that slum clearances, do increase and maintain real estate values and prevents deterioration to real estate which after all protects the investment incomes. Also, it may be considered locally that since his program has already been started and finished in some parts of the nation and is serving successfully with the aid of federal funds which must be paid by everyone then why should not Muncie and Delaware county receive our share of benefits derived from the building of better homes and the supplying of better living conditions to so many of our citizens as possible.

It is no doubt agreed that the \$300 per acre purchase price of the ground site is high for farm land but it is also acknowledged that property values are increased when they are wanted to be bought especially by Uncle Sam, no matter where they are purchased. However, reduced to land costs per dwelling within the construction area of 13 1-2 acres, each real estate value would amount to approximately \$38 for each building lot. This amount may not be considered unreasonable.

The local county housing authority consists of six board members appointed by the board of county commissioners and include Francis Finan, president, F. L. Carr, secretary-treasurer, Glen E. Richman, Gilbert Meade, Byron Winstate, and Joseph T. Meredith. The county authority has opened an office on the third floor of the John Block building, Room 345, and it is advised that all their plans have been fully approved by the federal government authorities.

### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana,  
Delaware County, SS:  
Mildred C. Hotmire

vs.  
Ralph E. Hotmire  
In the Superior Circuit Court,  
January Term, 1939.  
Complaint: Divorce.

No. 3986-S.  
Notice is hereby given the said defendant Ralph E. Hotmire that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein, for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant, Ralph E. Hotmire, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Monday the 10th day of April, 1939, the day of next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday in January, A. D., 1939, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie, this 3rd day of Feb. A. D., 1939.

SEAL, Arthur J. Beckner, Clerk.

Benadum & Cecil,  
Plaintiff's Attorney,  
Feb. 10, 17 & 24

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